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Blaine

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(54) **MOUNTING DRIVER FOR UNDERMOUNTED SINKS**

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A47K 1/05 (2006.01)
A47B 77/06 (2006.01)
E03C 1/33 (2006.01)

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CPC . *A47K 1/05* (2013.01); *A47B 77/06* (2013.01);
E03C 1/32 (2013.01); *E03C 1/33* (2013.01)

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E03C 1/32; *E03C 1/33*; *E03C 1/135*
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248/231.91, 222.14; 4/643, 644, 648, 516;
29/525.01

See application file for complete search history.

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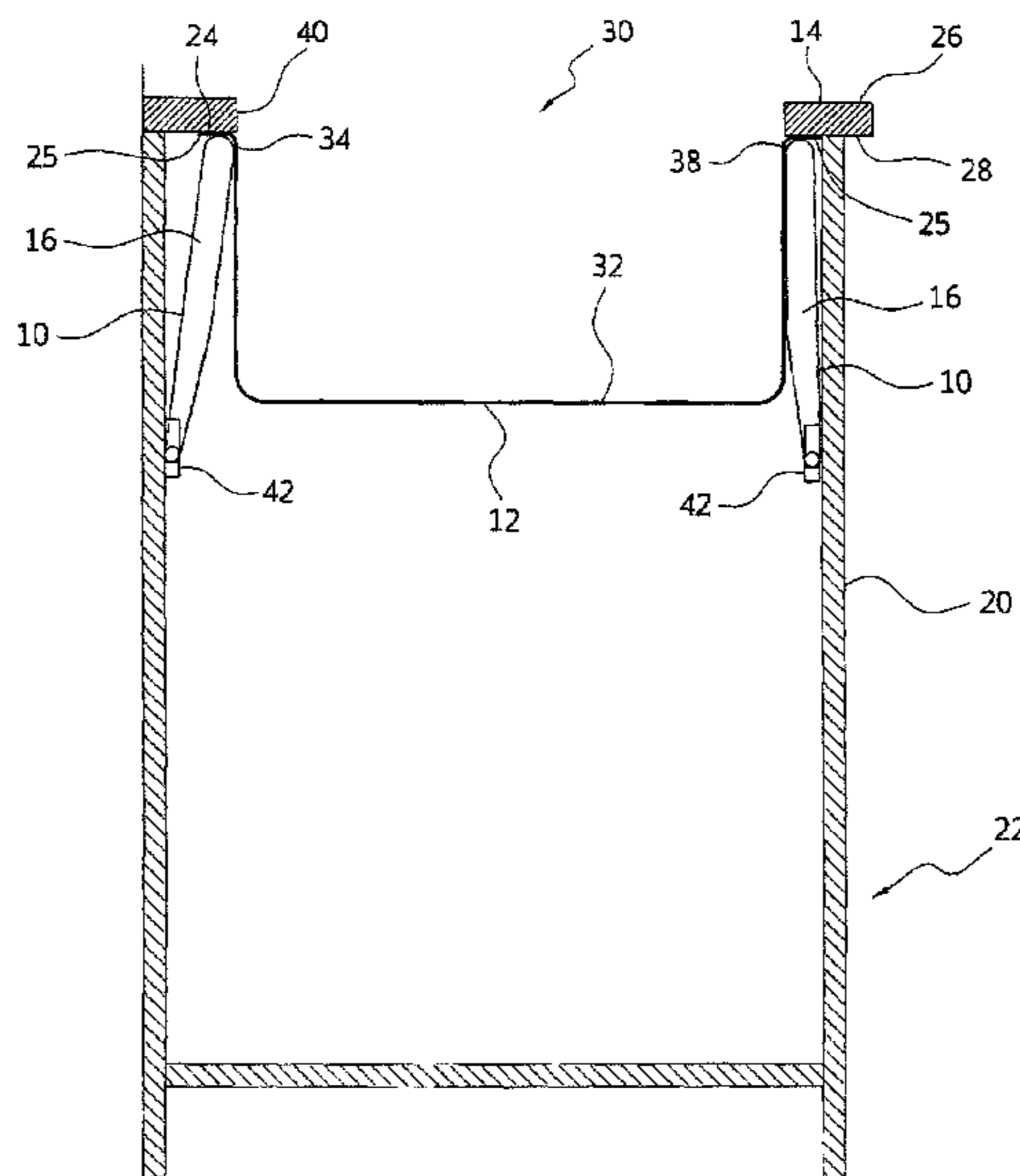
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A mounting driver for undermounting a sink to a support surface includes a support bar shaped and dimensioned for positioning between an underside of the sink and a wall of a cabinet at an angular orientation relative to the wall. The support bar includes a first end and a second end. The mounting driver also includes a mounting bracket shaped and dimensioned for fixed attachment to the wall of the cabinet, the mounting bracket including a recess shaped and dimensioned to receive the second end of support bar. With the first end of the support bar pressed against the underside of the sink, the second end of the support bar is secured within the mounting bracket rigidly secured to the wall of the cabinet.

13 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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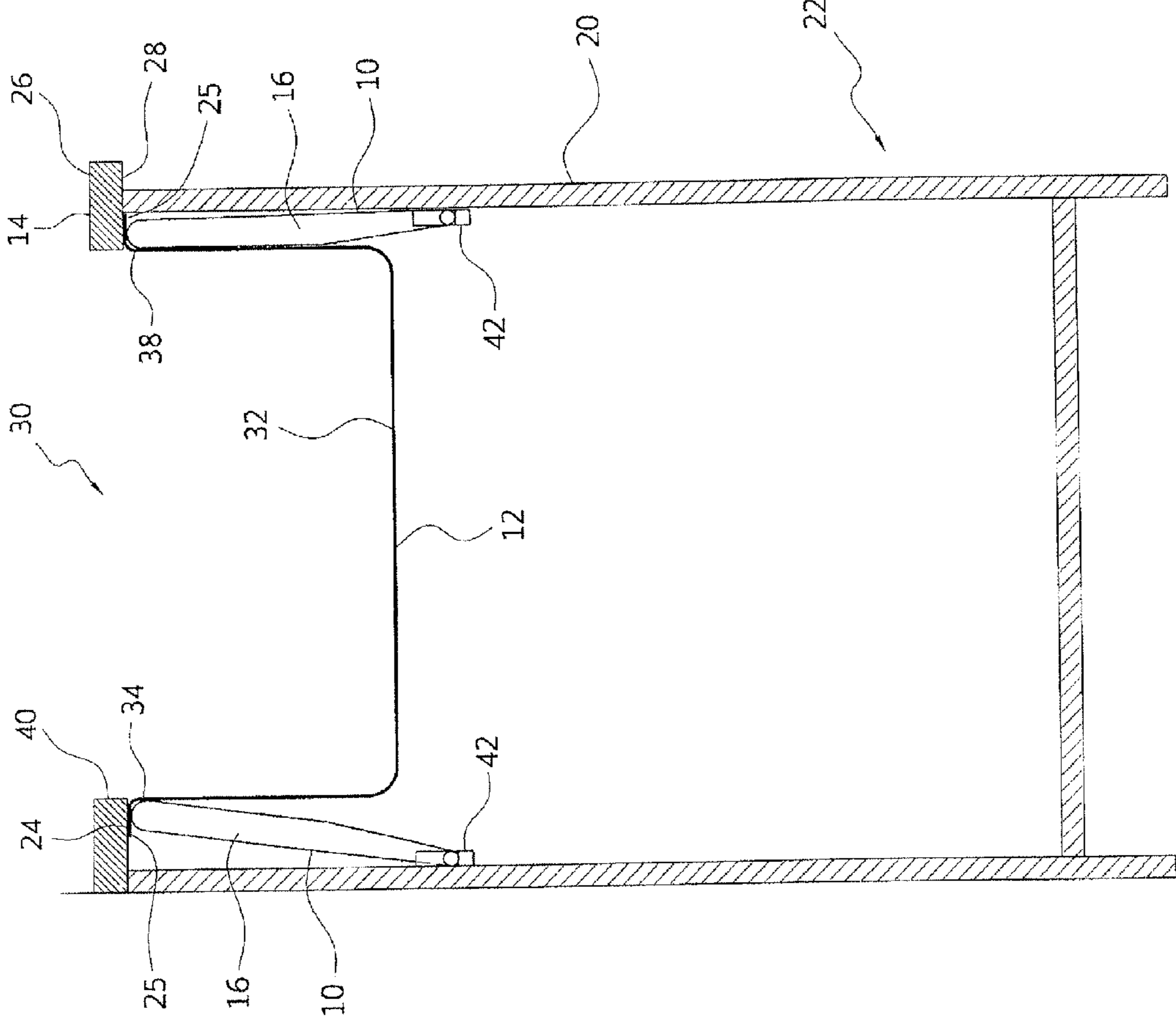
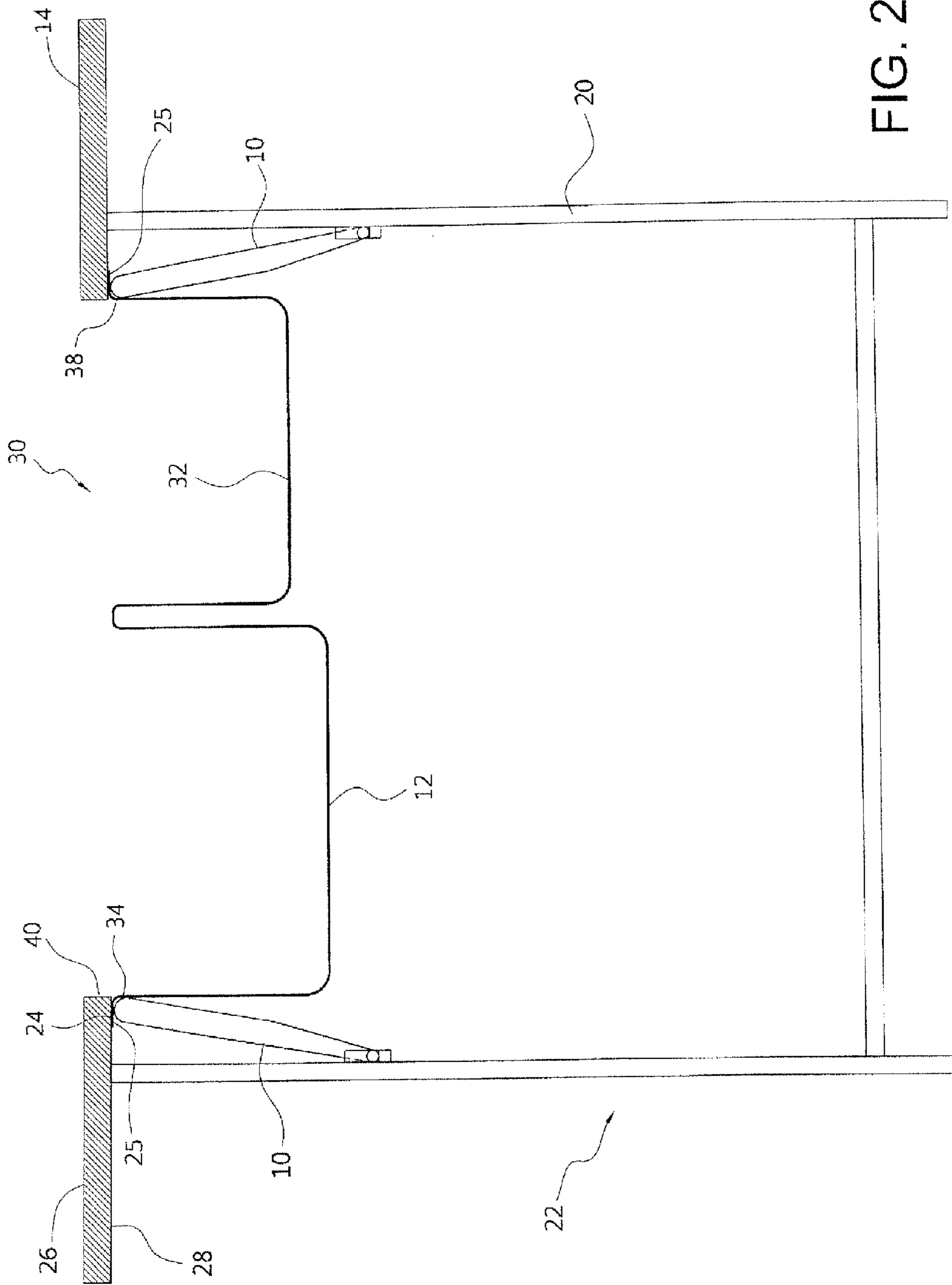


FIG. 1



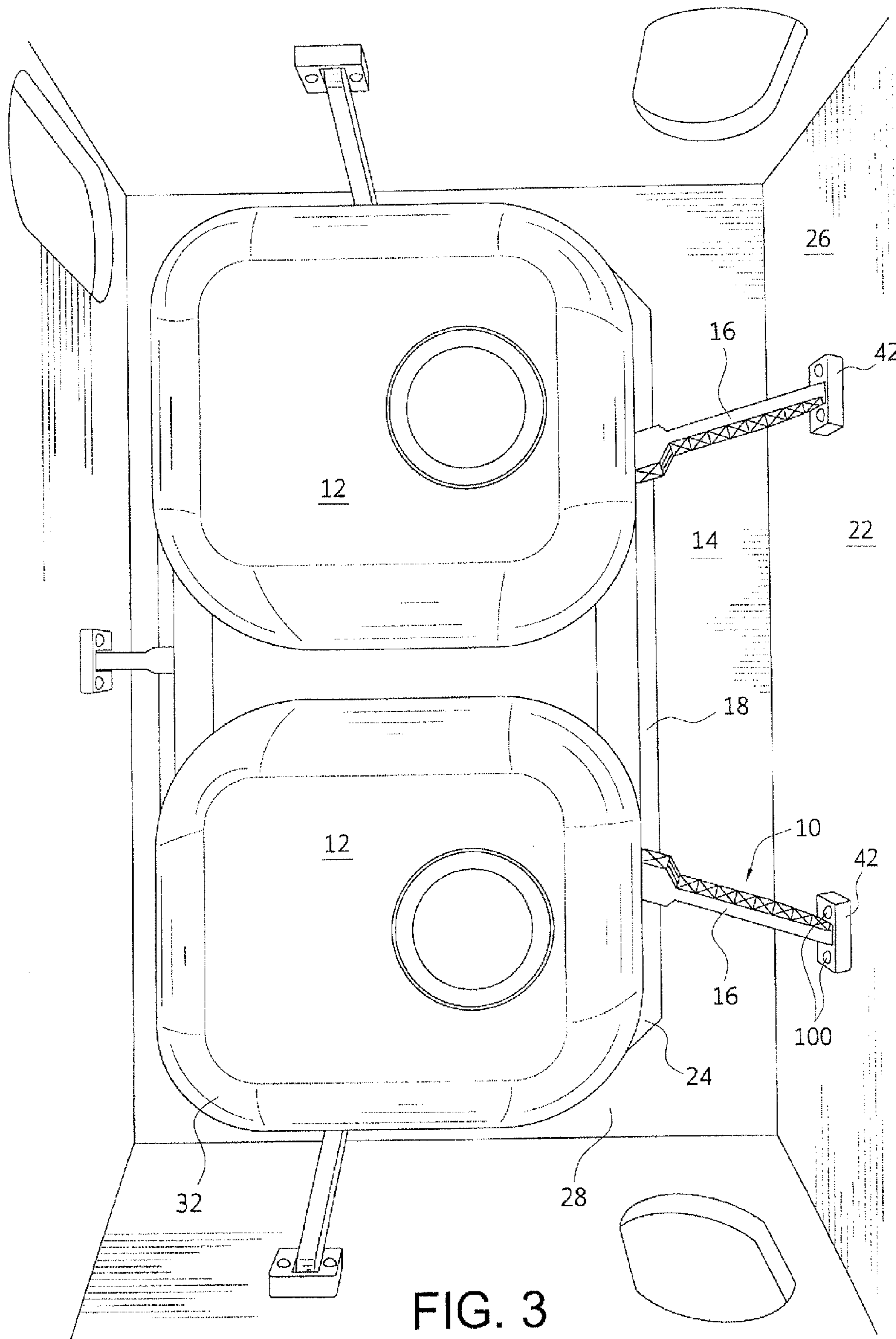
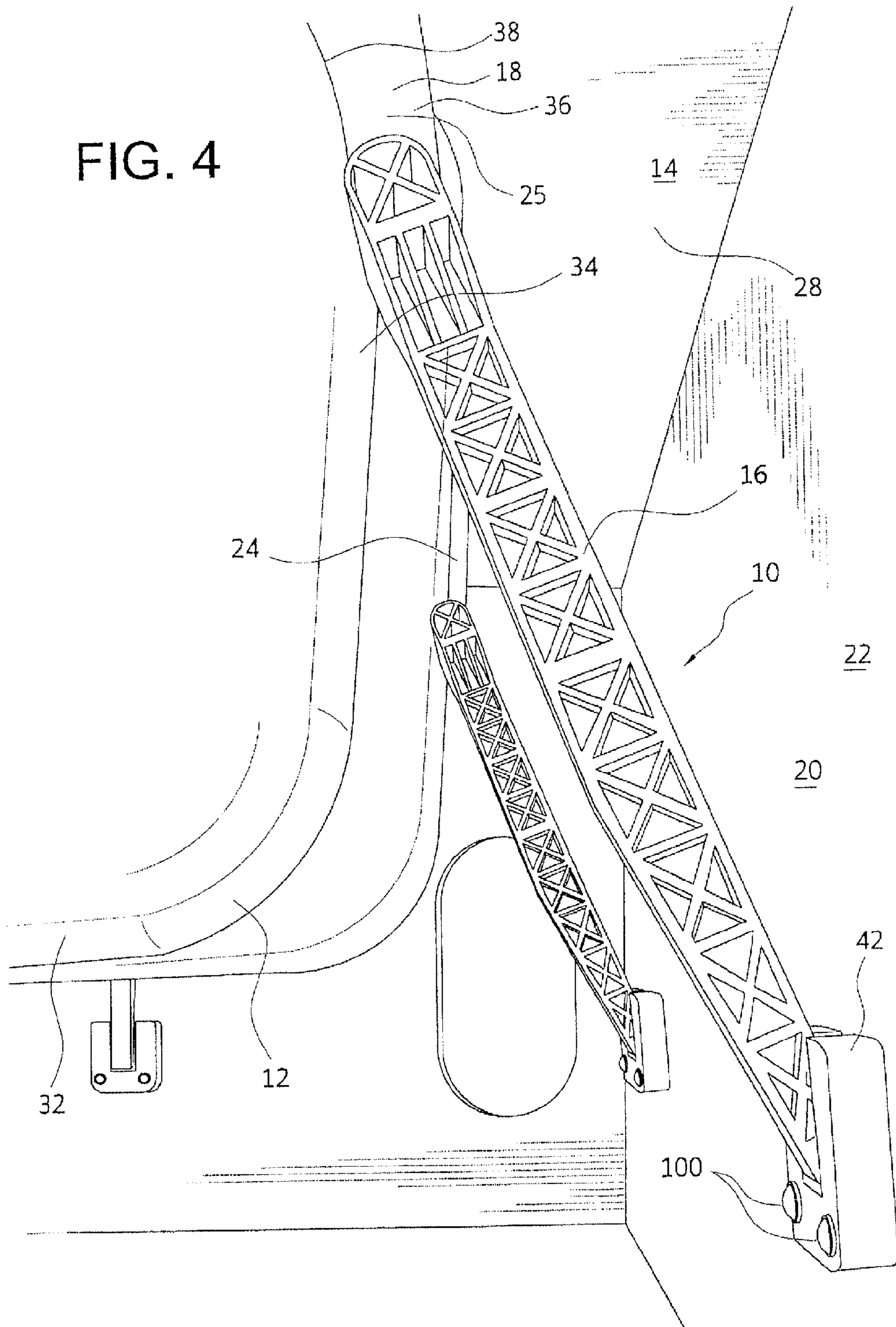
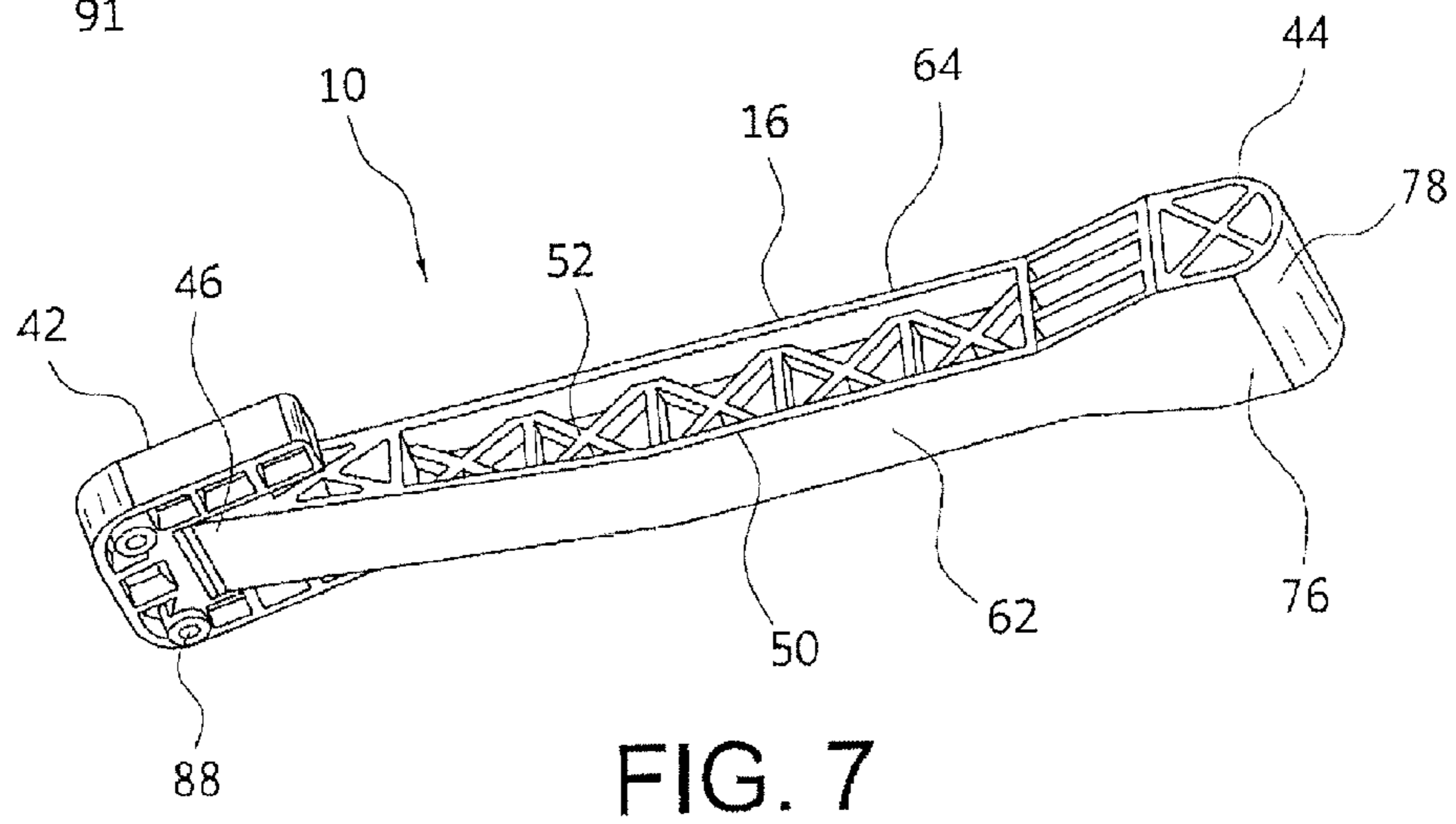
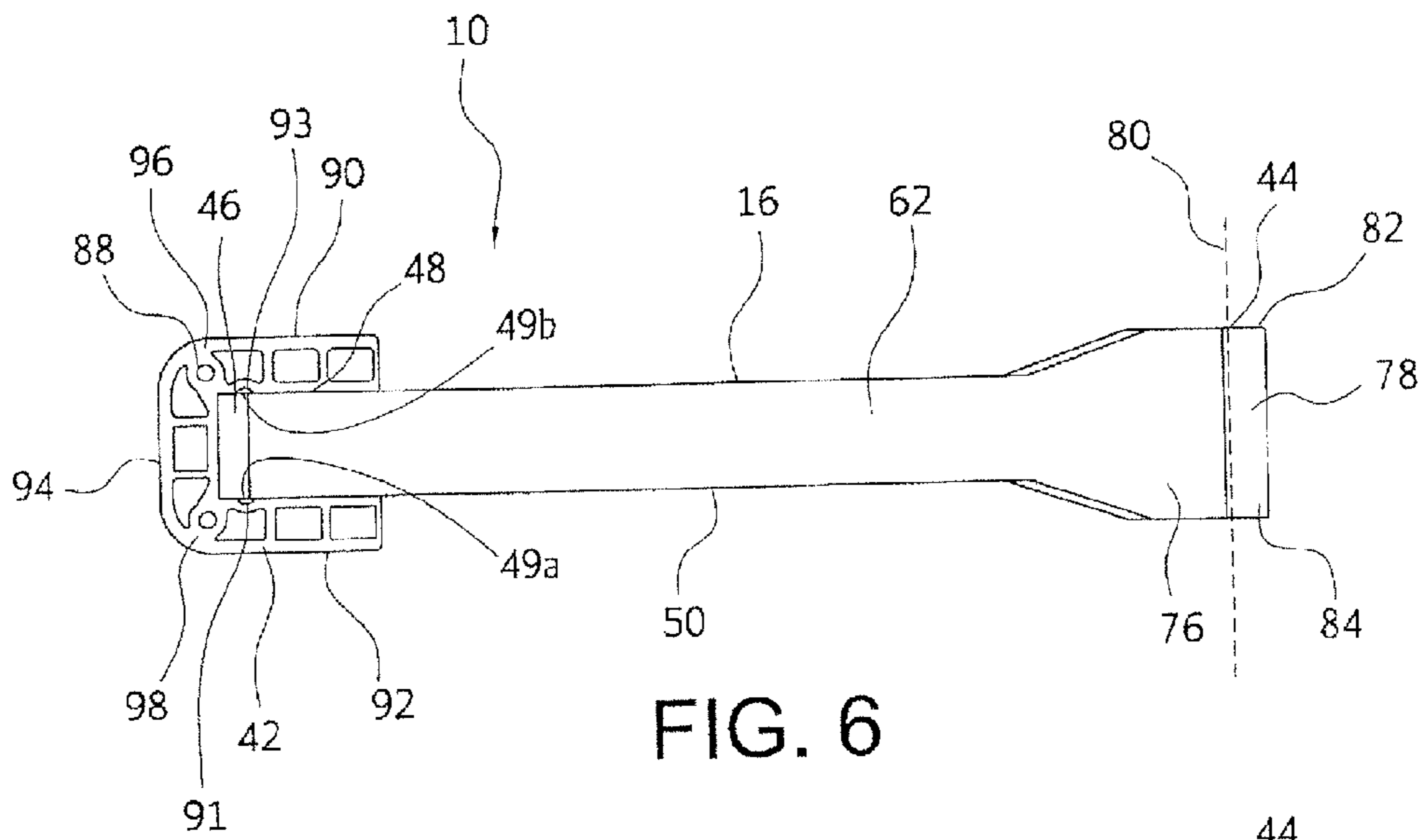
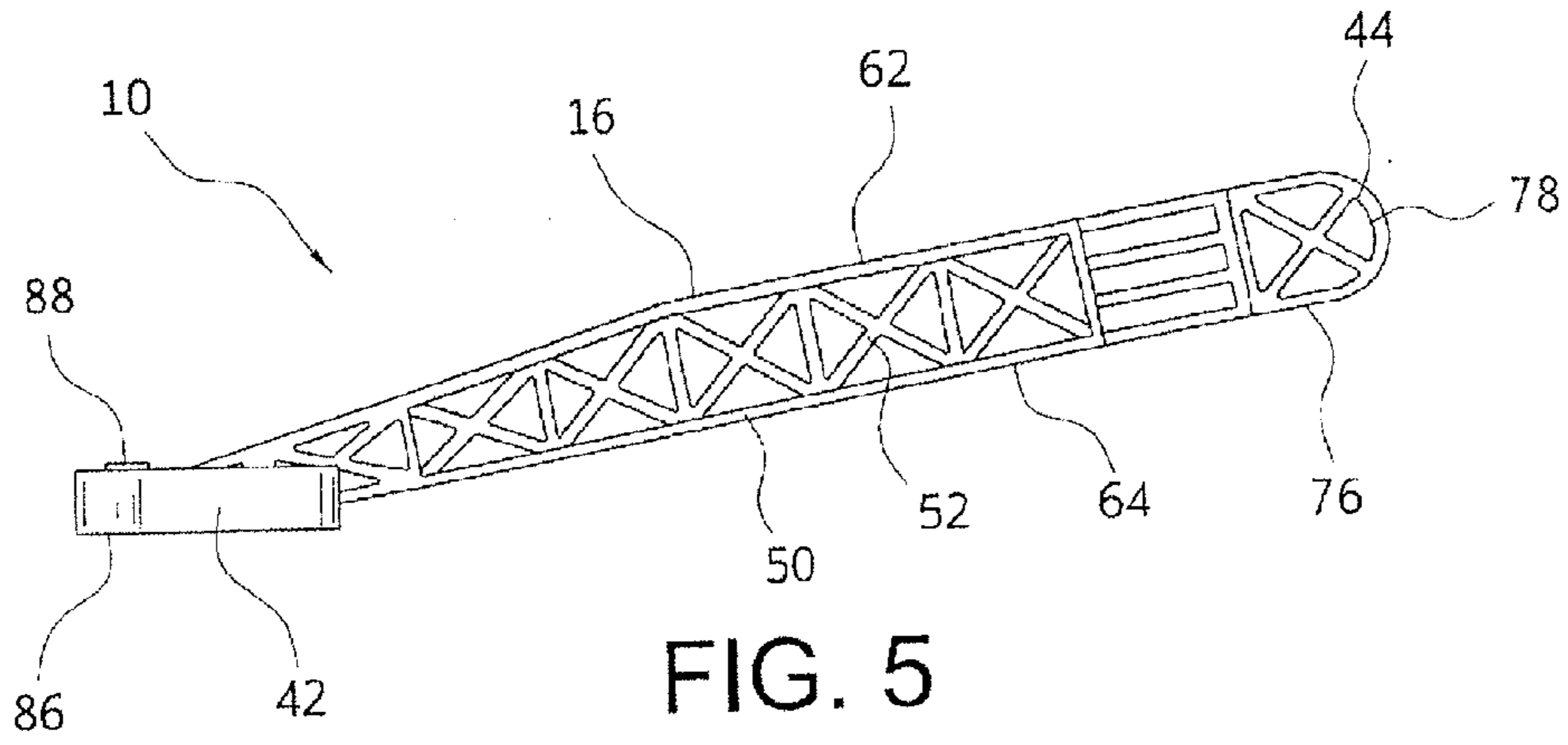


FIG. 3

FIG. 4





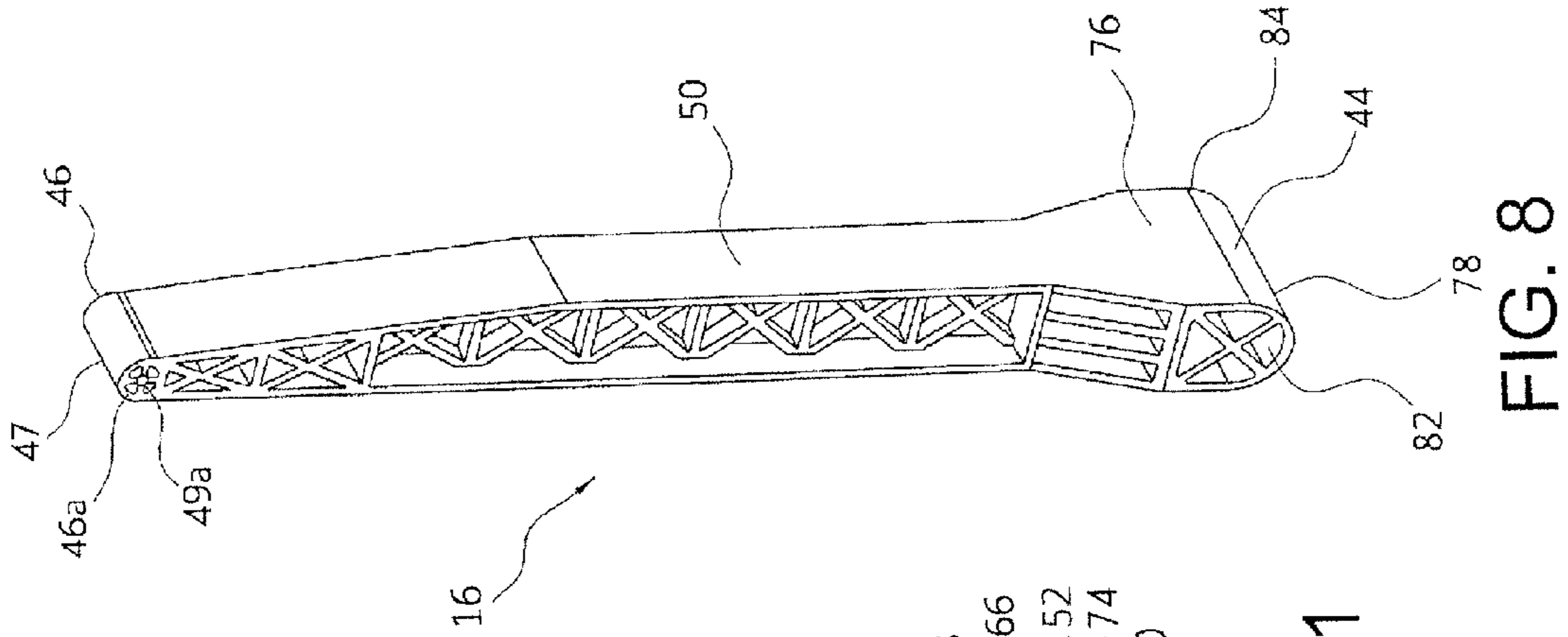


FIG. 8

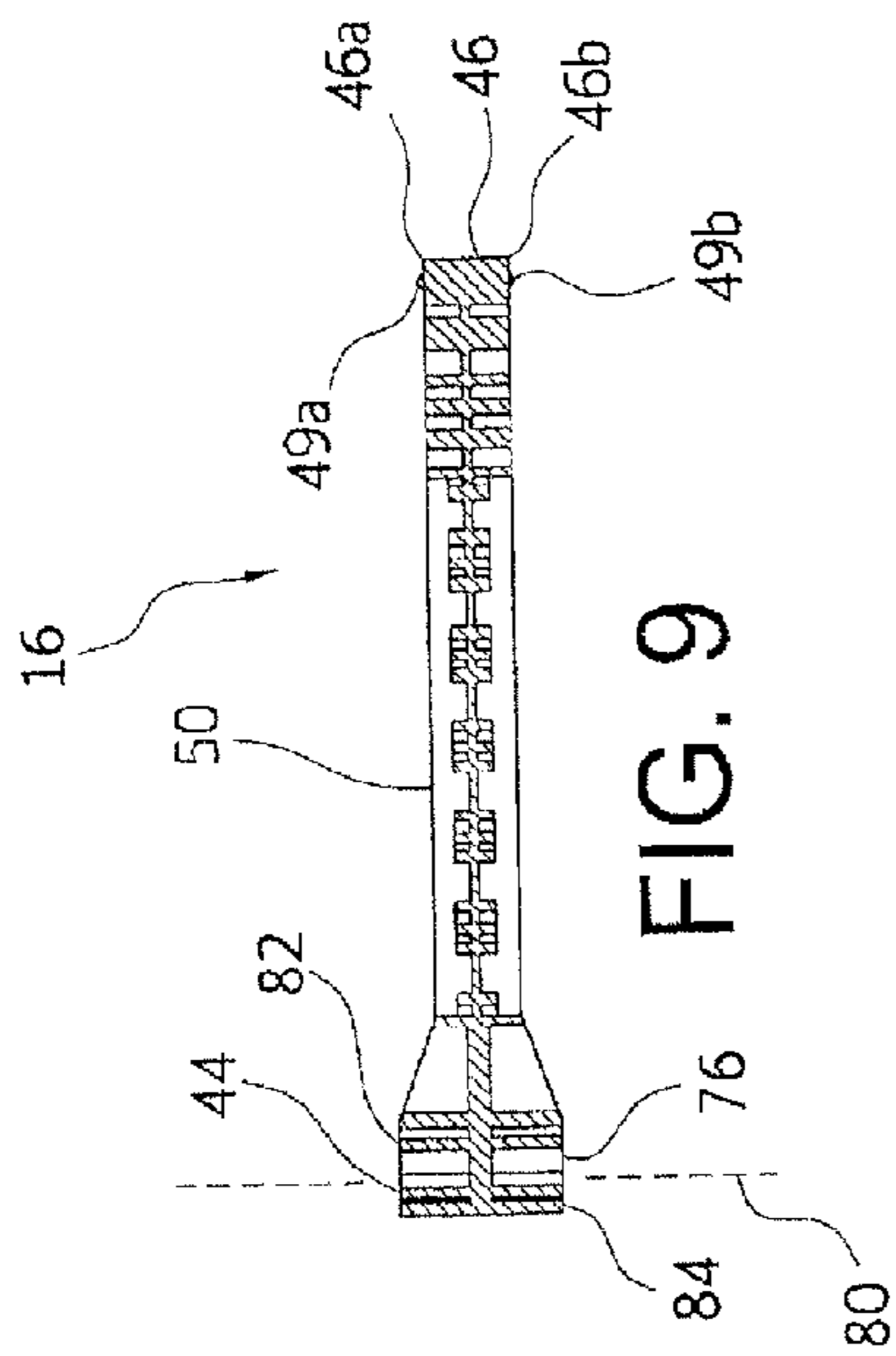


FIG. 9

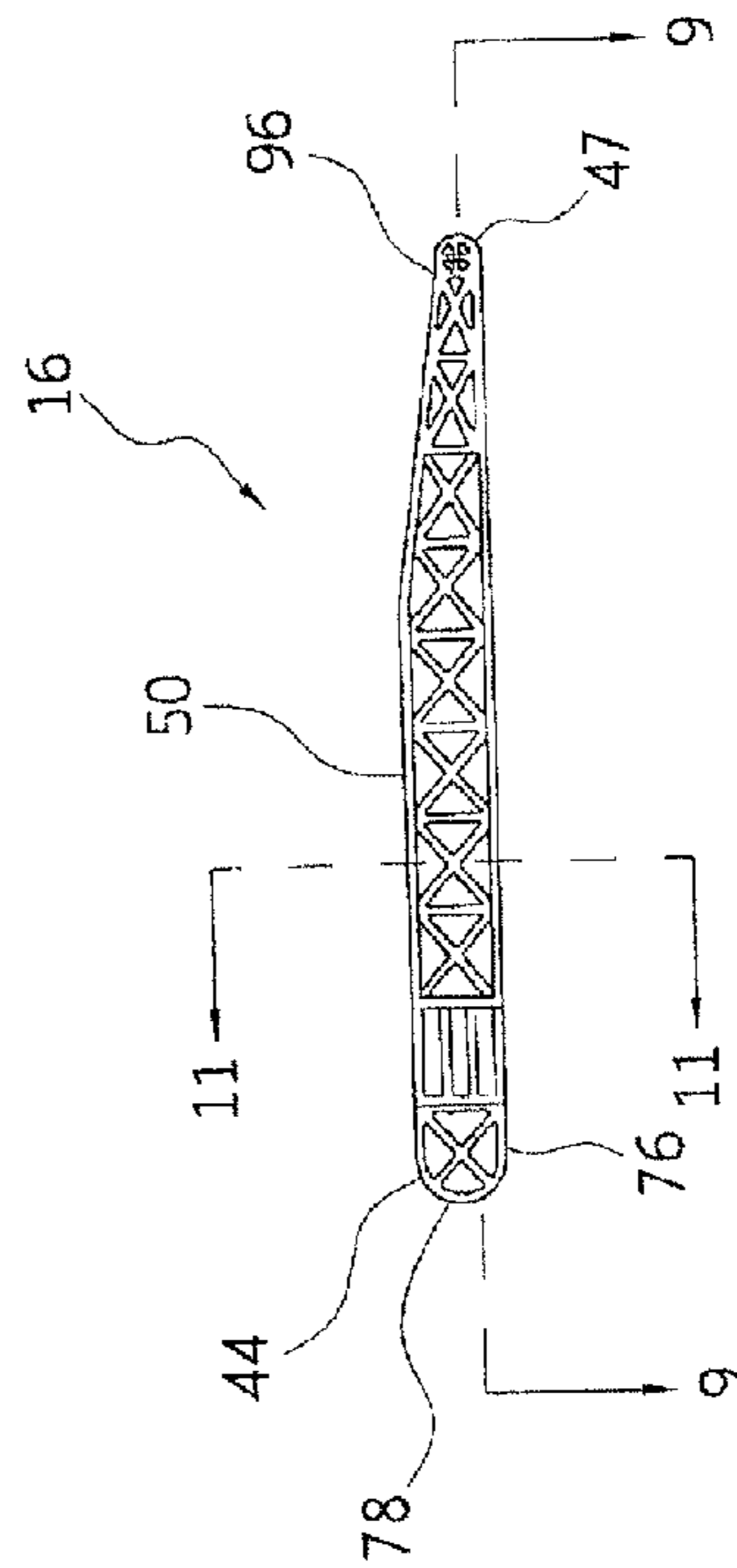
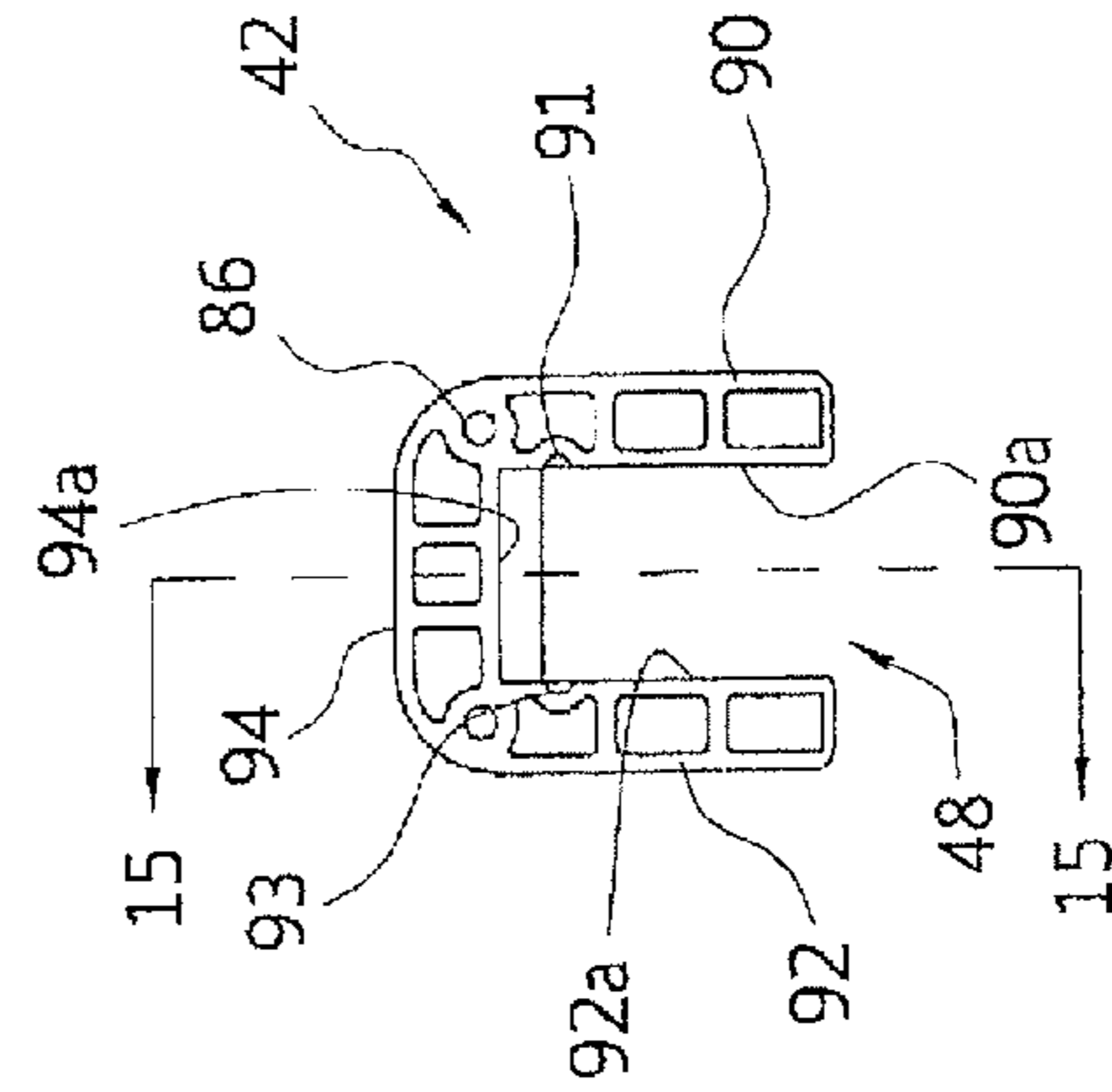
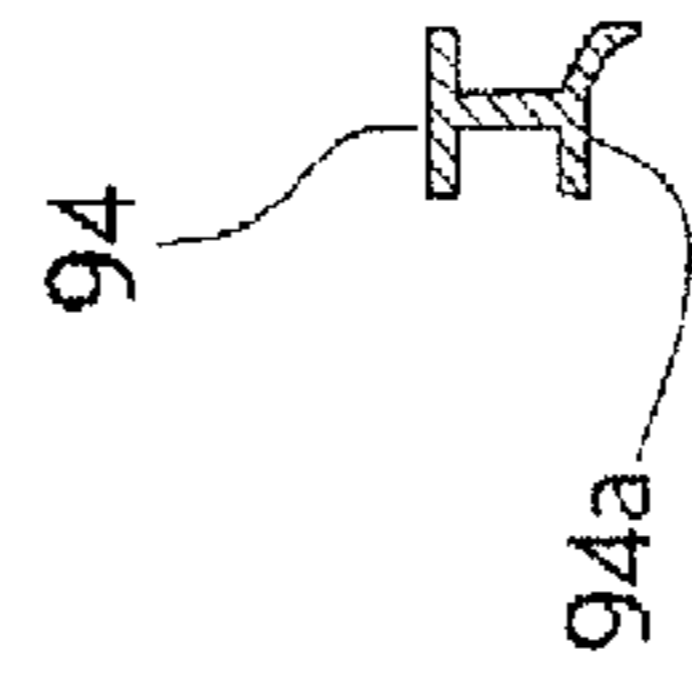
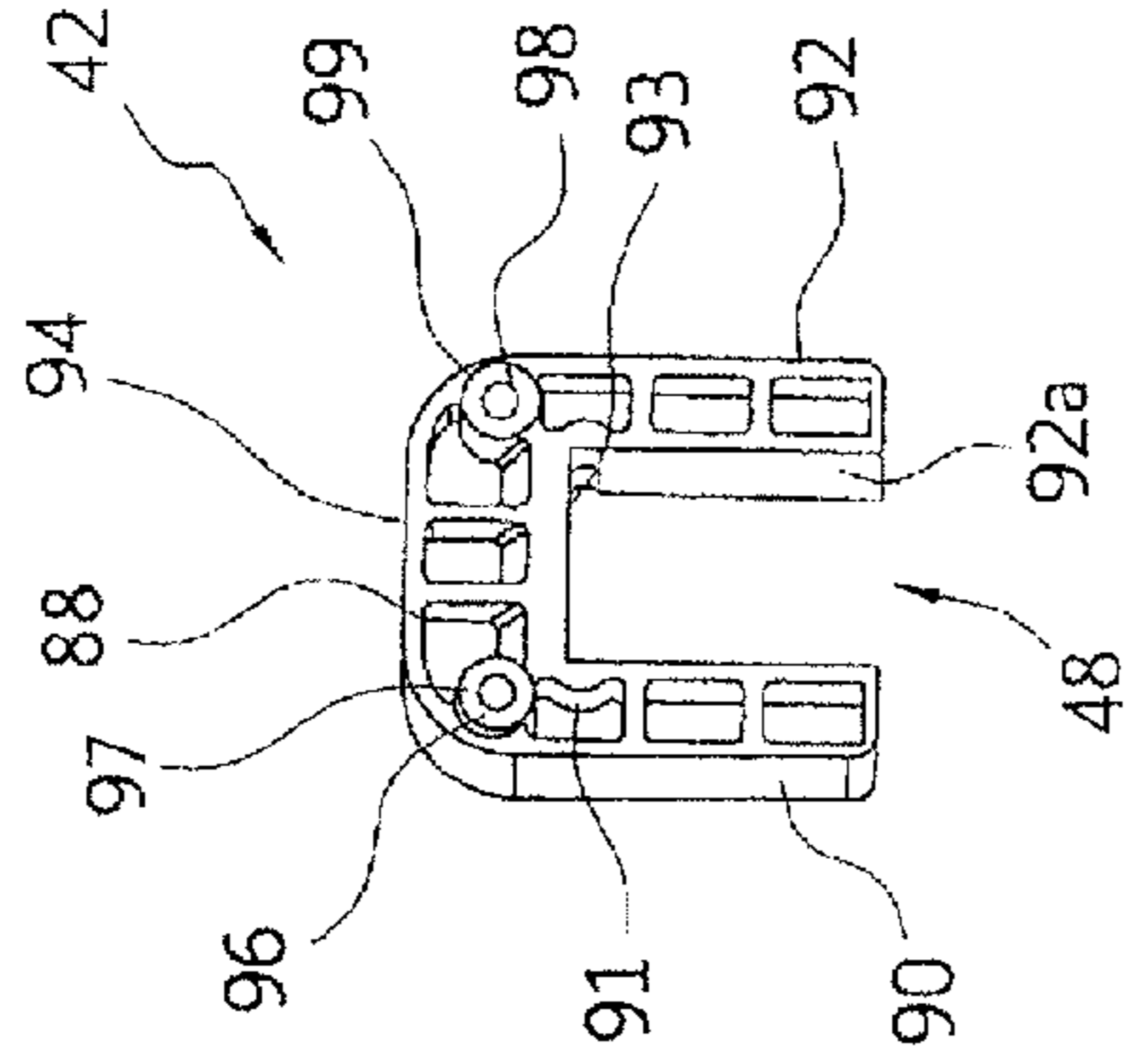
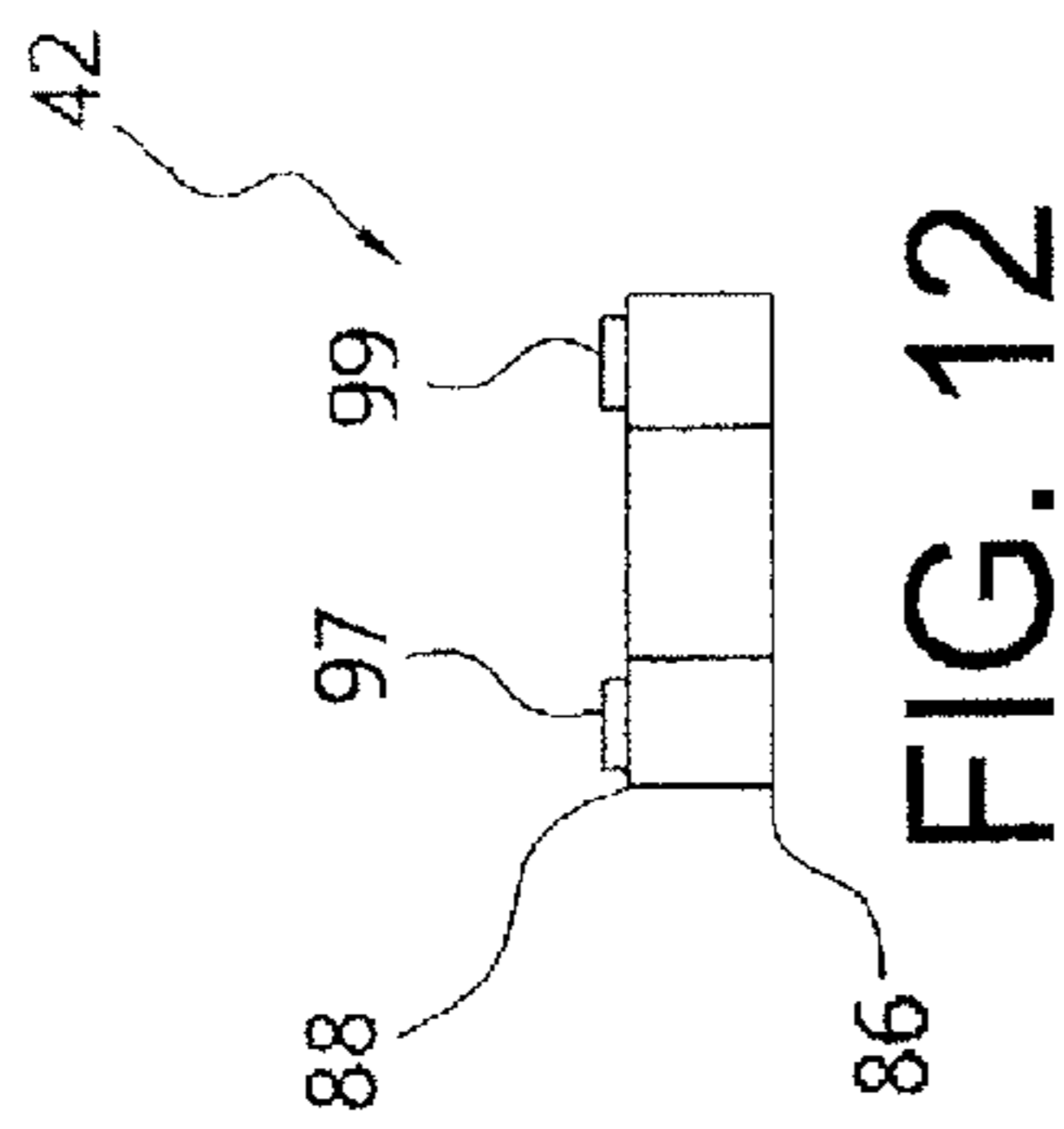


FIG. 10

FIG. 11



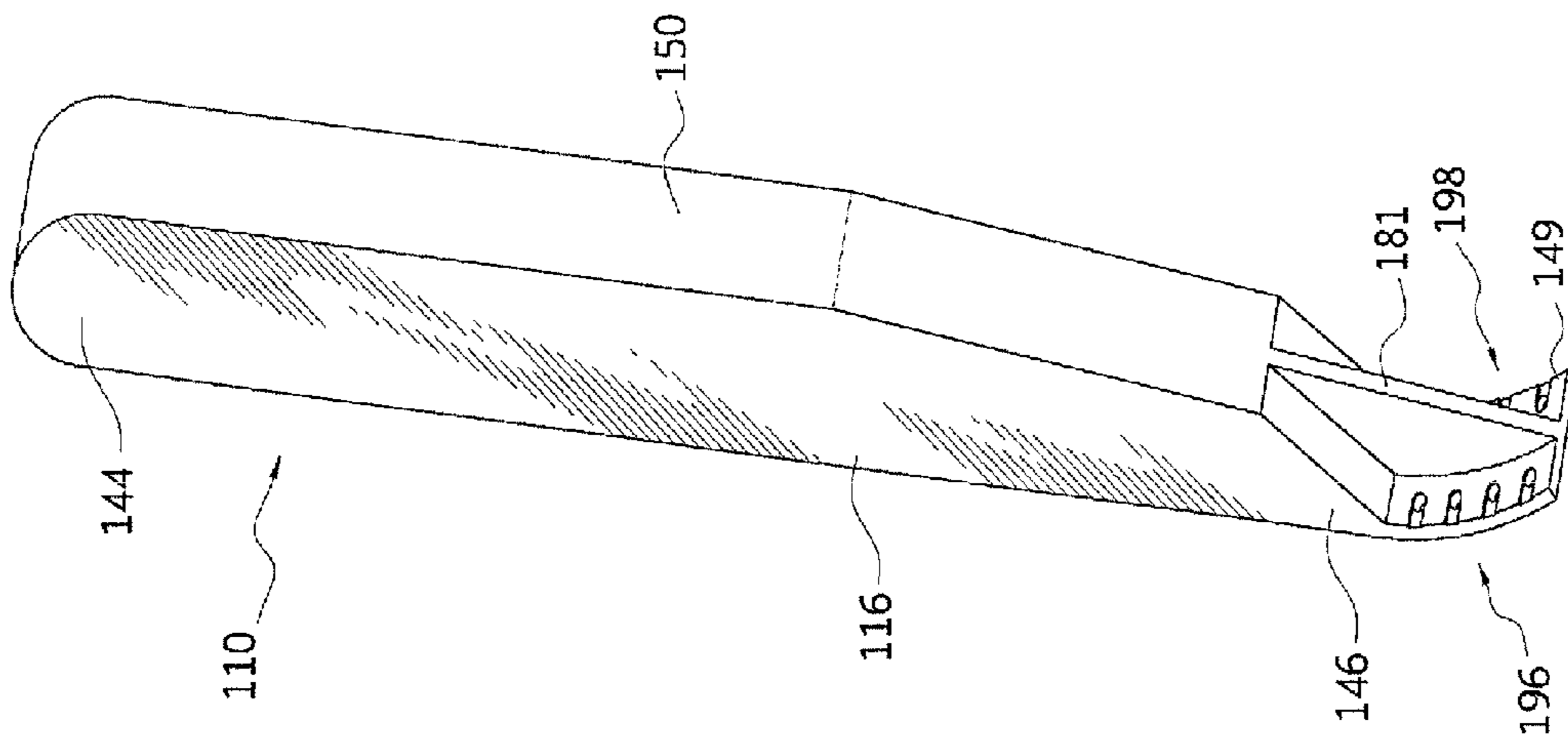


FIG. 16

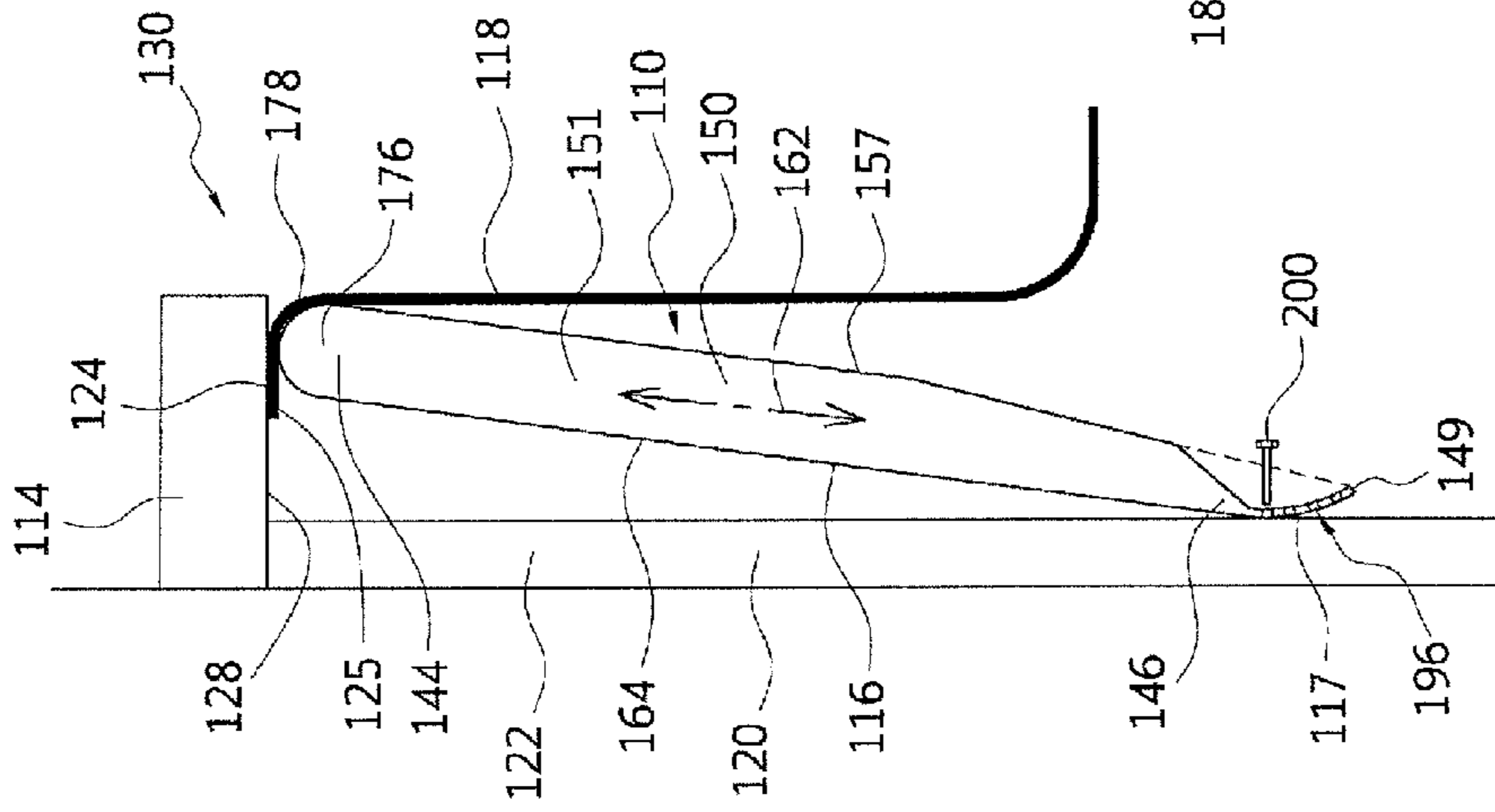


FIG. 17

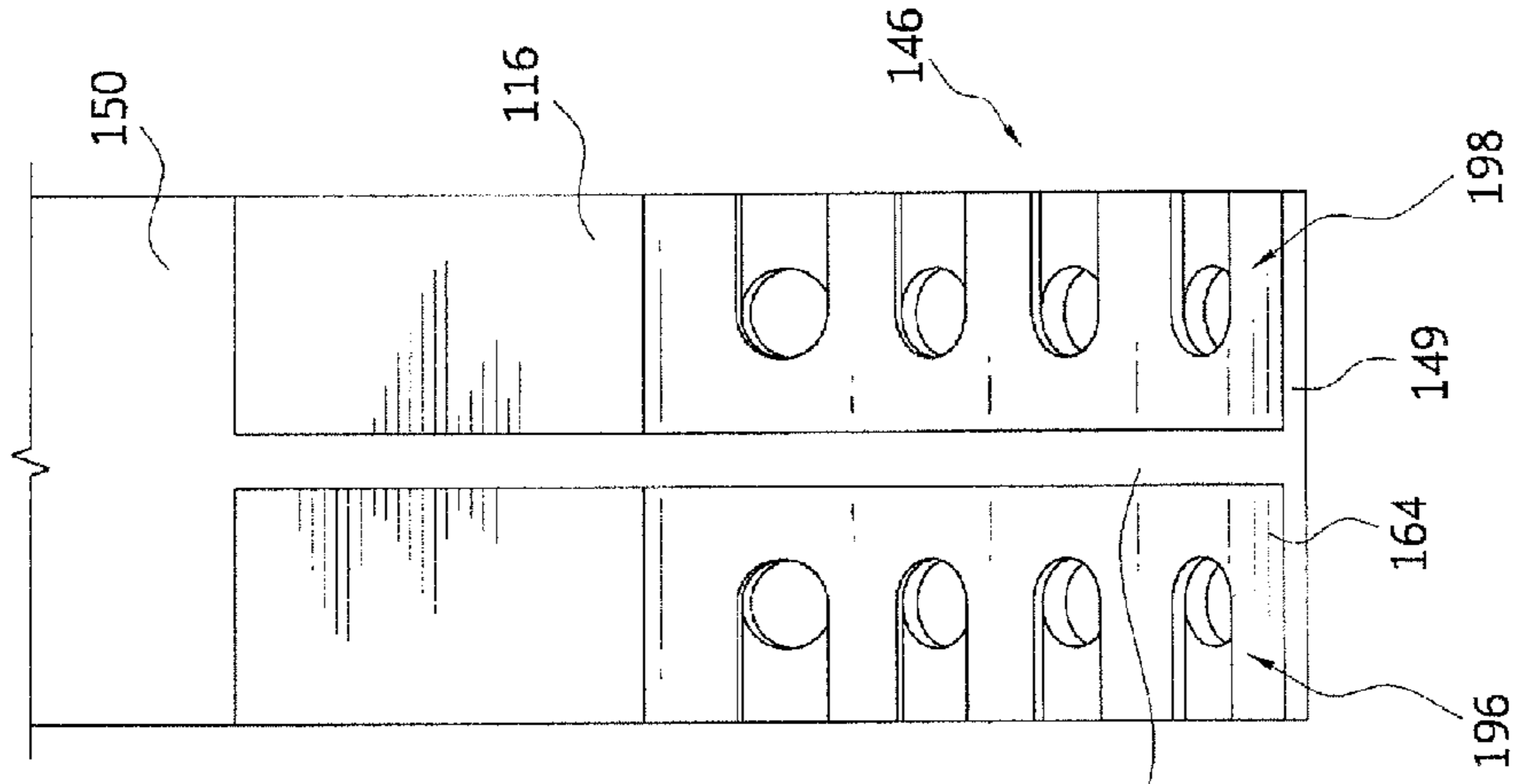


FIG. 18

1**MOUNTING DRIVER FOR UNDERMOUNTED
SINKS****CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/095,461, entitled "MOUNTING DRIVER FOR UNDERMOUNTED SINKS," filed Dec. 3, 2013, which is currently pending, and which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/894,748, entitled "MOUNTING DRIVER FOR UNDERMOUNTED SINKS," filed Oct. 23, 2013.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**1. Field of the Invention**

The present application is directed to an undermounting system for a sink.

2. Description of the Related Art

Undermounting of sinks fully beneath the surface of a countertop has become very popular based upon the aesthetics of a countertop that is unencumbered with the rim of a sink. In addition, and without the rim of the sink mounted upon the upper surface of a countertop, there is no seam between the rim and the countertop in which dirt and grime may accumulate.

However, the ability to securely support a sink positioned beneath a granite countertop is very limited as one cannot simply screw the sink to the underside of the countertop. With this in mind, a need continues to exist for a sink supporting structure allowing for secure and stable support of the sink without the need for elaborate and expensive mounting structures.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver for undermounting a sink to a support surface. The mounting driver includes a support bar shaped and dimensioned for positioning between an underside of the sink and a wall of a cabinet at an angular orientation relative to the wall. The support bar includes a first end and a second end. The mounting driver also includes a mounting bracket shaped and dimensioned for fixed attachment to the wall of the cabinet, the mounting bracket including a recess shaped and dimensioned to receive the second end of the support bar. With the first end of the support bar pressed against the underside of the sink, the second end of the support bar is secured within the mounting bracket rigidly secured to the wall of the cabinet.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver wherein the support bar is an elongated member including a central support body having an I-beam construction.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver wherein the support bar is an elongated member including a central support body and the first end of the support bar includes a sink engaging member.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver wherein the sink engaging member includes a curved surface shaped and dimensioned to engage the underside of the sink.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver wherein the sink engaging member includes a long axis greater than a width of the central support body.

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It is another object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver wherein the support bar includes a tapered outward transition between the central support body and the sink engaging member.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver wherein the second end of the support bar includes a rounded distal end.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver wherein the support bar tapers inwardly with respect to a length of the central support body as it extends to the second end of the support bar.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver wherein the mounting bracket is substantially U-shaped.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver wherein the mounting bracket includes a wall engaging surface and an exposed surface.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver wherein the mounting bracket includes a first leg, a second leg, and a connecting member connecting the first leg to the second leg in a manner defining a recess shaped and dimensioned to receive the second end of the support bar.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a mounting driver wherein the mounting bracket also includes screw holes laterally extending therethrough.

It is a further object of present invention to provide a mounting driver for undermounting a sink to a support surface including a support bar shaped and dimensioned for positioning between an underside of the sink and a wall of a cabinet at an angular orientation relative to the wall, the support bar including a first end and a second end. The second end of the support bar is curved such that a back surface cap member of the support bar defines a concave surface along a back side of the support bar, and extending through the back surface cap member are a plurality of holes formed along the length of the second end of the support bar. With the first end of the support bar pressed against the underside of the sink, the second end of the support bar is rigidly secured to the wall of the cabinet.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a method for undermounting a sink to a countertop. The method includes positioning a sink along a lower surface of a countertop and positioning a mounting driver between a rim of the sink and a wall of a cabinet upon which the countertop is mounted. The mounting driver includes a support bar and a mounting bracket, wherein the support bar includes a first end and a second end and the mounting bracket includes a recess shaped and dimensioned to receive the second end of the support bar. The method includes securing the mounting bracket to the wall of the cabinet in a position adjacent to the sink to create a secure supporting structure for the sink.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description when viewed in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which set forth certain embodiments of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1 and 2 are sectional views respectively from the front of the sink and the side of the sink showing a sink undermounted to a countertop using the mounting driver in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a bottom plan view of the sink undermounted to the countertop using the mounting driver in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a detailed side view of the sink undermounted to the countertop using the mounting driver in accordance with the present invention.

FIGS. 5, 6, and 7 are respectively a side view, a top plan view and a perspective view of the mounting driver in accordance with the present invention.

FIGS. 8, 9, 10, and 11 are respectively a perspective view, a top cross-sectional view along the line 9-9 in FIG. 10, a side view and a lateral cross sectional view along the line 11-11 in FIG. 10 of the mounting driver in accordance with the present invention.

FIGS. 12, 13, 14 and 15 are respectively a side plan view, a bottom plan view, a perspective view and a cross sectional view along the line 15-15 in FIG. 13 of the mounting driver in accordance with the present invention.

FIGS. 16, 17 and 18 are respectively a perspective view, a side view and a detailed plan view of a mounting driver in accordance with an alternate embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The detailed embodiment of the present invention is disclosed herein. It should be understood, however, that the disclosed embodiment is merely exemplary of the invention, which may be embodied in various forms. Therefore, the details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a basis for teaching one skilled in the art how to make and/or use the invention.

With reference to FIGS. 1 to 15, a mounting driver 10 for undermounting a sink 12 to a support surface 14 is disclosed. The mounting driver 10 includes a support bar 16 shaped and dimensioned for positioning between an underside 18 of the sink 12 and a mounting bracket 42 secured to a wall 20 of a cabinet 22 at an angular orientation relative to the wall 20.

As those skilled in the art certainly will appreciate, an undermounted sink 12 is positioned beneath the support surface 14 such that the rim 24 of the sink 12 is hidden beneath the support surface 14. Undermounting is most commonly employed in conjunction with granite countertops, but may be used in conjunction with a variety of surfacing materials within the spirit of the present invention.

With this in mind, and as will be fully appreciated based upon the following disclosure, the countertop, that is, the support surface, 14 includes an upper surface 26 and a lower surface 28, wherein the upper surface 26 is exposed to the external environment and the lower surface 28 faces downwardly, for example, into a cabinet 22 upon which the countertop 14 is mounted. A sink hole 30 is cut within the countertop 14 providing an opening into which the sink 12 is positioned. The sink hole 30 is shaped and dimensioned to substantially conform with the concave bowl 32 of the sink 12 such that the profile of the bowl 32 is aligned with the hole 30 when installation is complete.

As mentioned above, the sink 12 includes a concave bowl 32. The bowl 32 includes an outer circumference 34 from which a sink rim 24 extends. The sink rim 24 is substantially planar and sits within a plane aligned with the upper edge 38 of the concave bowl 32, that is, the outer circumference 34 of the concave bowl 32. As such, the sink rim 24 defines a substantially flat surface which may be positioned along the lower surface 28 of the countertop 14 preferably in the area adjacent the sink hole 30. When properly installed the concave bowl 32 will form a continuous surface with interior wall 40 of the sink hole 30, that is, the exposed portion of the

countertop 14 extending between the upper surface 26 and the lower surface 28 when the sink hole 30 is cut in the countertop 14.

As briefly mentioned above, the mounting driver 10 is composed of a support bar 16 and a mounting bracket 42 extends between the underside 25 of the sink rim 24 and the wall 20 of a cabinet 22 upon which the countertop 14 is mounted. Both the support bar 16 and the mounting bracket 42 are preferably injection molded. The support bar 16 is a rigid, elongated member and includes a first end 44 and a second end 46, wherein the mounting bracket 42 is shaped and dimensioned for fixed attachment to the wall 20 of the cabinet 22 so as to support the second end 46 of the support bar 16 when installed in accordance with the present invention. The mounting bracket 42 includes a recess 48 shaped and dimensioned to receive the second end 46 of the support bar 16, such that when the first end 44 of the support bar 16 is pressed against the underside of the sink 12, in particular, the underside 25 of the sink rim 24 when the sink rim 24 is pressed upwardly into contact with the lower surface 28 of the countertop 14, the second end 46 of the support bar 16 is supported by the recess 48 of the mounting bracket 42 rigidly secured to the wall 20 of the cabinet 22 such that all of the downward force of the sink 12 is transferred to the mounting bracket 42 and ultimately the wall 20 of the cabinet 22 to which the mounting bracket 42 is secured.

The support bar 16 is a rigid, elongated member constructed with a trussed cross section increasing the strength and stability thereof. In particular, the support bar 16 includes a central support body 50 having an I-beam construction. That is, the central support body 50, when viewed along a cross sectional plane taken perpendicular to the longitudinal axis extending from the first end 44 of the elongated support bar 16 to the second end 46 of the elongated support bar 16, has a rectangular member 52 with a width 54 and a length 56 as well as a longitudinal axis 57 extending from a first end 58 of the rectangular member 52 to a second end 60 of the rectangular member 52 along the length 56 of the rectangular member 52. The central support body 50 also includes first and second cap members 62, 64 positioned at the first and second ends 58, 60 of the rectangular member 52. Each of the cap members 62, 64 also includes a width 66 and a length 68 as well as a longitudinal axis 70 extending from a first end 72 thereof to a second end 74 thereof wherein the longitudinal axes 70 of the cap members 62, 64 are perpendicular to the longitudinal axis 57 of the rectangular member 52.

Formed at the first end 44 of the support bar 16 is a sink engaging member 76. The sink engaging member 76 includes a curved surface 78 shaped and dimensioned to engage the underside 25 of the rim 24 of the sink 12 without damaging the sink 12. The sink engaging member 76 includes a long axis 80 which is substantially parallel to the longitudinal axes 70 of the cap members 62, 64 discussed above and perpendicular to the longitudinal axis 57 of the central support body 50. With this in mind, the distance from a first end 82 of the sink engaging member 76 to the second end 84 of the sink engaging member 76, that is, along a lateral length dimension substantially parallel to a plane tangent the curved surface 78 of the sink engaging member 76, is greater than the width 54 of the central support body 50.

The support bar 16 is constructed such that a tapered outward transition exists between the central support body 50 and the sink engaging member 76 so as to create the enlarged curved surface 78 of the sink engaging member 76. The enlarged construction of the sink engaging member 76 creates a greater surface area as the support bar 16 engages the underside 25 of the rim 24 of the sink 12. More particularly,

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and considering the fact that the support bar 16 has a longitudinal axis as it extends from the first end 44 thereof to the second end 46 thereof, the first end 44, that is, the sink engaging member 76, extends laterally outwardly from a plane bisecting the longitudinal axis of the support bar 16. The outward extension is symmetrical with respect to the plane.

As to the second end 46 of the support bar 16, it is consistent in width with the central support body 50 of the support bar 16, but tapers inwardly with respect to the length 56 of the central support body 50 such that it fits within the recess 48 of the mounting bracket 42. In particular, the back surface defined by the cap member 64 is flat from the first end 44 to the second end 46 of the support bar 16 while the front surface defined by the cap member 62 angles toward the back surface as it extends toward the second end 46 of the support bar 16. As with the first end 44, the second end 46 of the support bar 16 includes a rounded distal end 47. It is appreciated the curved surfaces at the first end 44 and the second end 46 of the support bar 16 allow for mounting of the support bar 16 at various angular orientations relative to the wall 20 of the cabinet 22 and the sink 12.

Referring now to the mounting bracket 42, it is substantially U-shaped and, therefore, includes the briefly discussed central recess 48. More particularly, the mounting bracket 42 is of rigid construction and has a substantially planar construction including wall engaging surface 86 and an exposed surface 88. When viewed looking downwardly onto either the wall engaging surface 86 or the exposed surface 88, the mounting bracket 42 includes a first leg 90, a second leg 92, and a connecting member 94 connecting the first leg 90 to the second leg 92. Because of the thickness of the mounting bracket 42 as it extends from the wall engaging surface 86 to the exposed surface 88, each of the first leg 90, the second leg 92, and the connecting member 94, includes an internal side wall 90a, 92a, 94a. The side walls 90a, 92a, 94a of these members respectively define the recess 48 in which the second end 46 of the support bar 16 sits when the device is positioned for supporting a sink 12. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the side wall 94a of the connecting member 94, that is, the side wall 94a extending between the first leg 90 and the second leg 92, has a concave surface with a rounded profile matching the rounded distal end 47 at the second end 46 of the support bar 16. This round, concave surface forces the second end 46 of the support bar 16 into the concavity thereof during installation and prevents inadvertent dislodging of the support bar 16 from the mounting bracket 42 after installation.

Dislodgement is prevented and installation is enhanced by the provision of mating recesses 91, 93 and protrusions 49a, 49b respectfully provided on the side walls 90a, 92a of the first and second legs 90, 92 and the lateral edges 46a, 46b formed at the second end 46 of the support bar 16. In particular, when the second end 46 of the support bar 16 is positioned within the recess 48 of the mounting bracket 42, the rounded distal end 47 sits within the concave side wall 94a, while the protrusions 49a, 49b at the second end 46 of the support bar 16 snap into the pivot recesses 91, 93 of the side walls 90a, 92a of the first and second legs 90, 92. With this mating arrangement the second end 46 of the support bar 16 is frictionally held with the recess 48 and permitted to pivot relative thereto in a manner enhancing installation at various orientations.

The mounting bracket 42 also includes screw holes 96, 98 laterally extending therethrough, that is, from the exposed surface 88 to the wall engaging surface 86, for the passage of mounting screws 100 in accordance with the usage of the

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present invention. The screw holes 96, 98 are further provided with extending lips 97, 99 assisting in controlling the penetration of the screws upon installation. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, a first aperture 96 is formed in the base of the first leg 90, that is, adjacent the meeting point of the first leg 90 and the connecting member 94 and a second aperture 98 is formed in the base of a second leg 92, that is, adjacent the meeting point of the second leg 92 and the connecting member 94. The positioning of the apertures 96, 98, and the screws 100 associated therewith, is selected so as to optimize the distribution of forces when the mounting driver 10 is properly positioned for supporting a sink 12.

In practice, the sink 12 is held in position along the lower surface 28 of the countertop 14 with the rim 24 in alignment with the sink hole 30. The second end 46 of the support bar 16 is then snapped into the recess 48 of the mounting bracket 42. With the support bar 16 and mounting bracket 42 as a single unit, the first end 44 of the mounting driver 10 is pressed into engagement with the underside 25 of the rim 24. Upward pressure is applied to the mounting driver 10 with the mounting bracket 42 held against the wall 20 of the cabinet. Once the mounting driver 10 is positioned properly and adequate upward pressure is applied, screws 100 are passed through the screw holes 96, 98 and into the wall 20 of the cabinet 22. With the screws 100 applied, attachment is complete. It is appreciated that washers may be used in conjunction with the screws where deemed necessary and additional structural support may be incorporated to the installation process where the wall of the cabinet or other surface is not considered adequate to support the weight of the sink.

With the second end 46 of the support bar 16 securely positioned within the recess 48, the first end 44 in engagement with the under surface of the sink 12, and the mounting bracket 42 fixedly attached to the wall 20 of the cabinet 22, the weight of the sink 12 forces the second end 46 into the mounting bracket 42, which is supported by the screws 100 and the wall 20 of the cabinet 22, and creates a secure supporting structure for the sink 12. Multiple support mounting drivers 10 may be positioned at various locations about the circumference of the sink 12 to ensure proper support thereof.

It is appreciated the present mounting driver may be used in supporting both newly installed sinks and those sink which have been previously installed but require additional support due to the failure of the previously used mounting structure.

It is also contemplated the mounting driver 110 may be constructed in a one-piece manner as shown with reference to FIGS. 16 to 18. In accordance with such an embodiment, the mounting driver 110 includes a support bar 116 shaped and dimensioned for positioning between an underside 118 of the sink 112, wherein the support bar includes an arcuate mounting surface 117 adapted for direct attachment to the wall 120 of a cabinet 122 at an angular orientation relative to the wall 120.

As with the prior embodiment, the support bar 116 is a rigid, elongated member and includes a first end 144 and a second end 146. As with the prior embodiment, the support bar is preferably injection molded. The support bar 116 in accordance with this embodiment only exhibits a trussed cross sectional construction in the areas of the first end 144 and the central support body 150. In particular, and as with the prior embodiment, the support bar 116 includes a central support body 150 having an I-beam construction as described above with regard to the embodiment of FIGS. 1-15. As such, the support bar 116 includes a back surface cap member 164 defining the back side of the support bar 116 and a front

surface cap member **162** defining the front side of the support bar **116** with supporting internal structure **151** formed therebetween.

The support bar **116** also includes a sink engaging member **176** formed at the first end **144** of the support bar **116**. As with the embodiment disclosed above with reference to FIGS. **1-15**, the sink engaging member **176** includes a curved surface **178** shaped and dimensioned to engage the underside **125** of the rim **124** of the sink **112** without damaging the sink **112**. The sink engaging member **176** also includes a long axis which is substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis **157** of the central support body **150**. With this in mind, and as with the embodiment described above with reference to FIGS. **1-15**, the distance from a lateral first end of the sink engaging member **176** to the lateral second end of the sink engaging member **176** is greater than the width of the central support body **150**.

The support bar **116** is constructed such that a tapered outward transition exists between the central support body **150** and the sink engaging member **176** so as to create the enlarged curved surface **178** of the sink engaging member **176**. The enlarged construction of the sink engaging member **176** creates a greater surface area as the support bar **116** engages the underside **125** of the rim **124** of the sink **112**. More particularly, and considering the fact that the support bar **116** has a longitudinal axis as it extends from the first end **144** thereof to the second end **146** thereof, the first end **144**, that is, the sink engaging member **176**, extends laterally outwardly from a plane bisecting the longitudinal axis of the support bar **116**. The outward extension is symmetrical with respect to the plane.

As to the second end **146** of the support bar **116**, it is consistent in width with the central support body **150** of the support bar **116**, but exhibits a curvature as it extends from the central support body **150** to the distal end **149** of the support bar **116** at the second end **146** thereof. In particular, the back side defined by the back surface cap member **164** is flat from the first end **144** of the support bar **116** to the central support body **150** of the support bar **116**, but exhibits a curved surface at the second end **146** of the support bar **116**. As to the front side defined by the front surface cap member **162**, as well as the central trussed supporting structure **163** between the back surface cap member **164** and the front surface cap member **162**, they end at the point **165** where the central support body **150** turns into the second end **146** of the support bar **116**. The removal of this structure at this point allows for access to the back surface cap member **164**, from the front side of the mounting driver **110**, as will be appreciated based upon the following disclosure.

More particularly, the second end **146** of the support bar **116** is curved such that the back surface cap member **164** defines a concave surface **167** along the back side **116b** of the support bar **116**. This back surface cap member **164** is ultimately shaped and dimensioned for positioning along the wall **120** of the cabinet **122** during the installation process.

In particular, the concave surface **167** has a radius of curvature. The concave surface **167** extends about a central point through which a second end central axis **171** normal to the plane symmetrically bisecting the second end **146** extends.

Extending through the back surface cap member **164** are two sets of holes **196**, **198** formed along the length of the second end **146** of the support bar **116** allowing the second end **146** of the support bar **116** to function as a mounting bracket. These holes **196**, **198** allow for various angular orientations of the support bar **116** during installation while

simultaneously permitting an installer to drive the screws **200** straight into the wall **120** of the cabinet **122** (or other support structure).

As discussed above, the front surface cap member **162** defining the front side of the support bar **116** ceases as the central support body **150** transitions into the second end **146** of the support bar **116**. As such, the second end **146** is not constructed with the same truss construction employed with the first end **144** and the central support body **150**. Rather, the second end **146** of the support bar **116** includes a support beam **181** extending along the second end **146** of the support bar **116** from the central support body **150** to the distal end **149** of the support bar **116** at the second end **146** thereof. The support beam **181** bisects the back surface cap member **164** and lies in a plane that is perpendicular to the back side of the support bar **116** surface defined by the back surface cap member **164**. As such, and considering the first and second sets of holes **196**, **198** discussed above, the first set of holes **196** is positioned on one side of the support beam **181** and the second set of holes **198** is positioned on the other side of the support beam **181**. While a series of spaced holes are disclosed in accordance with a preferred embodiment, it is appreciated a slot might also be employed to provide for versatility in the positioning of the support arm during installation.

In practice, the sink **112** is held in position along the lower surface **128** of the countertop **114** with the rim **124** in alignment with the sink hole **130**. The first end **144** of the mounting driver **110**, that is, the support bar **116**, is pressed into engagement with the underside **125** of the rim **124**. Upward pressure is applied to the mounting driver **110** with the second end **146** of the support bar **116** held against the wall **120** of the cabinet **122**.

The ability to secure the first end **144** of the support bar **116** to the underside **125** of the rim **124** at various angular orientations while the second end **146** of the support bar is held against the wall **120** of the cabinet **122**, is facilitated by relationship between the curved concave surface **167** at the back side **116b** of the support bar **116** at the second end thereof and the curved surface **178** of the sink engaging member **176**. In particular, because the second end central axis is parallel to a first end central axis about which the curved surface **178** of the first end **144** extends, the support bar **116** may be oriented at a wide variety of angles during installation allowing for use in a variety of different cabinet and sink arrangements.

Once the mounting driver **110** is positioned properly and adequate upward pressure is applied, screws **200** are passed through the selected screw holes **196**, **198** and into the wall **120** of the cabinet **122**. It is appreciated the preferred screw holes **196**, **198** will be those allowing for the perpendicular application of a screw **200** into the wall **120** of the cabinet **122**. With the screws **200** applied, attachment is complete. It is appreciated that washers may be used in conjunction with the screws where deemed necessary and additional structural support may be incorporated to the installation process where the wall of the cabinet or other surface is not considered adequate to support the weight of the sink.

While the preferred embodiments have been shown and described, it will be understood that there is no intent to limit the invention by such disclosure, but rather, is intended to cover all modifications and alternate constructions falling within the spirit and scope of the invention.

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The invention claimed is:

1. A mounting driver for undermounting a sink to a support surface, comprising:

a support bar shaped and dimensioned for positioning between an underside of the sink and a wall of a cabinet at an angular orientation relative to the wall, the support bar including a first end having a sink engaging member with a curved surface shaped and dimensioned to engage the underside of the sink and a second end; and

a mounting bracket shaped and dimensioned for fixed attachment to the wall of the cabinet, the support bar being pivotally coupled to the mounting bracket, the mounting bracket being substantially U-shaped and including a first leg, a second leg and a connecting member connecting the first leg to the second leg, the mounting bracket having a substantially planar construction including a wall engaging surface and an exposed surface wherein an internal side wall of the first leg extends from the wall engaging surface to the exposed surface, an internal side wall of the second leg extends from the wall engaging surface to the exposed surface, and an internal side wall of the connecting member extends from the wall engaging surface to the exposed surface, the internal side wall of the first leg, the internal side wall of the second leg, and the internal side wall of the connecting member defining a central recess shaped and dimensioned for receiving the second end of the support bar;

wherein with the first end of the support bar pressed against the underside of the sink, the mounting bracket is secured to the wall of the cabinet and the mounting bracket also includes a screw hole laterally extending therethrough for the passage of a mounting screw.

2. The mounting driver according to claim **1**, wherein the support bar is an elongated member including a central support body having an I-beam construction.

3. The mounting driver according to claim **1**, wherein the support bar is an elongated member including a central support body.

4. The mounting driver according to claim **3**, wherein the sink engaging member includes a long axis greater than a width of the central support body.

5. The mounting driver according to claim **4**, wherein the support bar includes a tapered outward transition between the central support body and the sink engaging member.

6. The mounting driver according to claim **4**, wherein the second end of the support bar includes a rounded distal end.

7. The mounting driver according to claim **6**, wherein the support bar tapers inwardly with respect to a length of the central support body as it extends to the second end of the support bar.

8. The mounting driver according to claim **1**, wherein the internal side wall of the connecting member has a concave surface with a rounded profile matching a rounded distal end at the second end of the support bar.

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9. The mounting driver according to claim **1**, wherein the internal side walls of the first and second legs include recesses shaped and dimensioned for mating with protrusions formed along the second end of the support bar.

10. A mounting driver for undermounting a sink to a support surface, the mounting driver comprising:

a support bar shaped and dimensioned for positioning between an underside of the sink and a wall of a cabinet at an angular orientation relative to the wall, the support bar including a first end with a sink engaging member and a second end with a central support body therebetween, the sink engaging member includes a curved surface shaped and dimensioned to engage an underside of a rim of the sink, the sink engaging member includes a lateral length dimension substantially parallel to a plane tangent the curved surface of the sink engaging member that is greater than the width of the central support body, wherein the support bar is constructed such that a tapered outward transition exists between the central support body and the sink engaging member so as to create the enlarged curved surface of the sink engaging member; and

a mounting bracket shaped and dimensioned for fixed attachment to the wall of the cabinet, the support bar being pivotally coupled to the mounting bracket, the mounting bracket includes a first leg, a second leg and a connecting member connecting the first leg to the second leg for the positioning of the second end of the support bar therebetween, the mounting bracket having a substantially planar construction including a wall engaging surface and an exposed surface;

wherein with the first end of the support bar pressed against the underside of the sink, the mounting bracket is secured to the wall of the cabinet and the mounting bracket also includes a screw hole laterally extending therethrough for the passage of a mounting screw.

11. The mounting driver according to claim **10**, wherein an internal side wall of the first leg extends from the wall engaging surface to the exposed surface, an internal side wall of the second leg extends from the wall engaging surface to the exposed surface, and an internal side wall of the connecting member extends from the wall engaging surface to the exposed surface, the internal side wall of the first leg, the internal side wall of the second leg, and the internal side wall of the connecting member defining a central recess shaped and dimensioned for receiving the second end of the support bar.

12. The mounting driver according to claim **11**, wherein the internal side wall of the connecting member has a concave surface with a rounded profile matching a rounded distal end at the second end of the support bar.

13. The mounting driver according to claim **11**, wherein the internal side walls of the first and second legs include recesses shaped and dimensioned for mating with protrusions formed along the second end of the support bar.

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